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Man
and His Machines

Page 10

Me? A military Sponsor?

Numerous Army Programs are established to help its members, not to hassle them unduly. If programs aren't working as well as they were intended, it could be that somebody isn't trying hard enough to make them work.

To see if this is the case with the Military Sponsor Program, The Hallmark asked, "Because of frequent moves of the military family and all of the inherent problems associated with such moves, the Army established a military sponsor program (AR 608-7) many years ago.

"What is your opinion of the program and what experience have you had with it? How can the program be improved?"

It needs command emphasis. . .

"As a major with over 17 years of military moves, primarily as a bachelor, I feel the sponsor program falls far short of its intended purpose. One inherent flaw in the program is that it can be only as good as the command support which is afforded it. In many cases the same hospitable family is overused to the point of excess while others are, for some reason, exempted. In other cases there is no formalization of what is actually involved (or required) and both parties lack a concrete idea of what should be accomplished and in what order.

"I have served seven overseas tours, all of which involved extensive moves and a number of TDY trips which were protracted for as long as four months. During this period I would estimate that the sponsor program was effective approximately 50 percent of the time.

"The best vehicle for improvement would undoubtedly be to revamp the regulation. Both parties need to know what they are required to do. Also re-emphasize that command support is a virtual necessity for this program. Certainly a feedback questionnaire to the commander so he knows the value of his program might prove useful (similar to that employed by the Transportation offices on commercial carriers.)

"Perhaps the best solution would be to establish a professional office which deals only with assignment of various sponsors to it for all activities. It could be co-located with family housing or some other post function which is closely allied with it and furnish all forms of support and information beyond the means of the sponsor himself. There are similar organizations now for families which have decided problems and the formation of

such an office could well prevent or lessen such problems.

"Last, but not least, would be a furthering of the Army as an organization in society which cares for its members. There has been an increasing trend recently to depersonalize the service and, for that matter, society as a whole. The military family needs to be afforded a feeling of belonging and the security which is gained by knowing that the organization stands ready to assist in something as complex and difficult as a PCS move."

MAJ

Seems to be pretty good...

"During our 16 years of service, we have moved four times. Of the four times, a sponsor contacted us twice. In both cases, we were pleased with the results."

CPT

"I think that it is a good program, if it was followed Army-wide, but some places follow this program and some don't.

"The Sponsor Program reduces the problems of moving to a new area and in many cases, saves the individual money.

"The idea in itself can't be improved, but the program could be improved if a standard form was used and each post had an individual assigned to insure that the program was followed."

SFC

The Program has good overseas use...

"The program is particularly useful when a family is going overseas. On a PCS move to Panama, my family and I were met at the airport terminal by my sponsor with his car and taken to lodging. The next day, he took us around to locate an apartment. In a few hours he had solved what could have been a miserable problem lasting weeks.

"The sponsor's familiarity with the area and its peculiarities makes him invaluable to the new arrival and his family.

"The success of the Sponsor Program depends entirely on local command emphasis. It works out best when the commander allows the sponsor to take some time off from duty to help the new guy. If he says, help him, but don't let it interfere with

(Cont'd on page 20)

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Our Cover—Today's world of computers evolved in part from the masterful minds of Aristotle, Plato, Einstein and other thinkers. Find out what the role of computers is in the Agency by reading the feature on page 10. Our cover artist: Ray Griffith.

It's A Special Talent

"Why is it that people don't want to work?" many supervisors ask. And, when we look in their areas, sure enough, there are people who don't like to work.

Why? Very often this particular supervisor spends a lot of time letting his people know he doesn't trust them, he thinks they're lazy and generally just no darned good.

If the supervisor acts on this kind of belief, he shouldn't be surprised when his people appear to be no good, lazy or shiftless.

But we sometimes find a supervisor who has an unusually productive, creative and enthusiastic team; it is hard for him to tell you in a few words what he is doing to create such a work force.

Usually, the good supervisors have something in common. They believe their workers are productive and pretty much like they are, ready to work and anxious to do a good job.

A good supervisor has a more difficult job creating a climate where people can freely do their best—but doesn't spend his day watching his workers make sure they don't goof off. By creating this special climate, he removes obstacles in the way of their productivity. Sometimes, one of those obstacles is the supervisor himself, and he must stay out of the way of productive people.

The better supervisors seem to get their jobs set up, get them filled, and get people trained. The less effective supervisors seem to be constantly worried about production. What this means is that if you take care of the people side of the job, usually your production problems are solved.

So, rather than asking, "Why don't people want to work anymore?" the question should perhaps be, "How can I create a shop or office situation that will permit people to do their best work? How can I remove the barriers that are preventing creative and productive work?" (AFPS)

By Wyverne L. Flatt

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A Time to Remember: JTX Boldfire



One of the participants in JTX Boldfire said "This is a great place to practice for a war on the moon."

Electronic Warfare is fast becoming a household word around ASA. It's no longer a part of closed door office discussions, but is an important part of ASA tactical training.

The Blue Berets of the 373d ASA Company and the Aviation (Quick Fix) platoon of the 375th ASA Electronic Warfare Company should know what it's all about. They supported the 9th Infantry Division in

the Joint Training Exercise Boldfire at Yakima Firing Center, WA.

The first few weeks of the exercise were spent making contact and maintaining liaison with the supported command. The units also had

the job of checking out equipment and repainting vehicles with camouflage designs.

During one of the shorter JTXs within Boldfire, the 1st Bde evaluated the brigades communications effort and employed Electronic Counter measures (ECM) against them. The 1st Bde Command believed that in an EW environment, landline should be used as much as possible, with little or no use of the radio. Although these tactics are good, problems did arise in the communication between the SC&J platoon, the Target Development Center of the Bde and the Bde Command.

The SC&J II participated with the 2/2 Inf Bn in three CPXs. ECM was employed during the third and was able to disrupt and delay the exercise to a measurable degree. The 2/2 recovered effectively through use of proper counter measures.

Although a soldier is a soldier 24 hours a day, he has to have some fun. . . . A birthday party at the NCO Club was a good place for a few drinks and a good time after a day of hard field work. Good times were enhanced when a young MS came over to the Birthday Boy and volunteered to flash the club in his honor. The flash was cut short; for the long arm of the law caught her as she went by, (or so they said!) Rumor has it that members of the Blue Berets did some streaking of their own at a later date.

Even in the line of duty, the spirited ASAers had a laugh or two. During the PT program of one particular captain, a few things went "not as planned" on the division parade field. The WACs were practicing (or so the PTers thought) formal dress formation. Sometime during the 3d sprint past the girls' formation (the 3d mile), the runners came to the bright conclusion that the formation was more than just a practice. The Captain quickly exited his men just before the initial notes of the National Anthem played.

Back to business—the trip from

Ft Lewis to Yakima will be a hard one to forget—an uphill trek of 186 miles of rain, wind and snow. Those who expected to experience the forecast 75 degrees, sunny and rainless days were in for a surprise. One officer described Yakima as "a great place to practice for a war on the moon." He was right in two aspects: weather and terrain. The first few days were like being on the dark side of the moon. The real surprise came when awaking at 6 o'clock on a May morning to find snow all about. When it was not snowing, it was hailing or raining. The remaining days of the exercise were similar to the light side of the moon: All sun and no rain, but plenty of wind and dust.

Nearing the end of the exercise, problems with communications added to weather problems. The SC&J platoon had to call upon the Electron God. As his name implies, he is said to control all the electrons that float across the heavens. About half the platoon believed in the Electron God and showed their respect. Belief came to the doubters when a thunderstorm with 30 MPH winds passed the area and left itself remembered upon every instrument that was not properly grounded.

ASA left Yakima and Ft Lewis shortly after a CPX, glad to be on their way home.

*Information provided by 2LT Peterson
303d ASA Bn, Ft Hood, TX*



Are they or aren't they ready to eat snake?



"I've got my security blanket, 'got yours?"



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Korea

USASA Sec Det,—LTG James Hollingsworth, Commander, I Corps ROK/US Group, Uijongbu, Korea, interrupted his active schedule to administer the reenlistment oath to three ASA members. SP4s Michael K. Parker, Gerald K. Chinn and Bradley H. Sorenson were sworn in for a cumulative of 14 years of service. As first term reenlistees, they reaped a total of \$27,817.50 in bonuses as individual benefits.

USASAFS Korea—received a DA Aviation Accident Prevention Award of Honor. The award represents 36 months and 2567 flying hours of accident free flying by the field station's aviation section, known locally as "Phoenix Airlines". The award is especially noteworthy considering the fact that the ASA safety achievement occurred in a command noted for its treacherous weather and terrain, and that the Phoenix mission regularly includes what are perhaps the most difficult landing sites in Korea.



Personnel of USASAFS Korea aviation section, or "Phoenix Airlines".



In Sinop, some people said they would walk 10 miles to re-up, and did!

Turkey

USASAFS Sinop—"In Sinop, I would walk 10 miles for a reenlistment!"

SFC Jim Young, Det 4's Career Counselor, proved this comment by doing just that on May 1, during Diogenes Station's 10 mile Walkathon.

SSG Walter Miller, who reenlisted at Akliman Park, also walked the course which took about three hours of trodding through sand, over dirt roads, wooden bridges and around mud traps.

Not to be outdone, Miller's reenlistment officer, LTC Robert Oberbroeckling, rode the entire course on the back of a stubborn jackass dressed in a pink jockey's uniform.

Miller reenlisted for three years. Coincidentally, six years ago Miller's reenlisted at Sinop—and Young arranged that ceremony, also. As if that wasn't coincidence enough, Miller was stationed with Oberbroeckling in Japan in 1957.

May Day, a cross country race, a walk in the country, a picnic lunch, Project Bektesaga. What do these have in common?

The focus for these things was Diogenes Station's May Day Walkathon. The 10 mile hikers left headquarters at 8:15 AM walking through the main streets of Sinop, over dirt and gravel roads, and then onto cow paths, picturesque beaches, and wooden bridges. Even a gypsy village was part of the walk.

Ending at Akliman Park, walkers enjoyed some oranges while they recovered from their feat. (feet?)

Those who walked the route pledged quarters, and many "challenges" were made for varying pledges for people to "walk" the course. Unusual pledges were popular. Jack Cox walked the course yelling "RF is up and running. . . solid as a rock," every 100 yards. Mr. William Capozzoli and SP4 Vicki England took the course on with Capozzoli's right leg tied to England's left leg. CPT Don Stump ran the course yelling "airborne" every time his left foot struck ground.

A total of 183 people paid pledges, though only 86 walked the course. Todd Tift was the first walker to finish.

The day was not without its troubles, however. The beer truck did not arrive until an hour after the first walker finished. The weather was another variable, which, (in a normal Sinop fashion), went from calm sunshine to rainy to windy.

All pledge proceeds from beer/soda sales went to Project Bektesaga. In all, the May Day Walkathon raised \$632 for the school project.



Left, SP4 Vicki England and CW2 William Bapozzoli walking the course "leg in leg". Above, Starting on their Walkathon heading towards Sinop are (l to r foreground) SFC Jim Young, 1LT Clyde Woolfolk, LTC Robert Oberbroeckling on his jackass Sam, and MSG Vernon Cook.

Kansas

337th ASA Co, Ft Riley—The 337th ASA Co, has another new home. They are now located in Building 89 in the Main Post area.

This is the fourth home of the company since it has been in support of the Big Red One, but it is the first time that almost all of the company has been located under one roof. The present quarters were constructed in 1897 to house an entire infantry company. The entire building contains over 72,000 square feet within the massive native limestone walls.

Virginia

Arlington Hall Station—Michael L. Henry, III, was officially sworn in as a Captain in the Army Reserve by MG Godding. Captain Henry has been associated with ASA for many years in both a military and civilian capacity. After 10 years enlisted service, he accepted a discharge from the Army in Dec, 1967, in order to return to college on a full time basis. Upon graduation with a BA degree in Business and Public Administration in 1971, he returned to the Agency as a Management In-

tern. He will continue to work at Arlington Hall as a civilian while holding a Reserve commission and assignment in the USASA Mobilization Program.



PFC Cynthia Powell

USASA Det, TRADOC, Ft Monroe—PFC Cynthia A. Powell, who joined the detachment in April 1974, has already been awarded two \$25 savings bonds, two three day passes and a promotion to PFC. TRADOCers feel that's not bad, after two months of duty.

Cindy is the only enlisted ASA member at Ft Monroe to be eligible for Soldier of the Quarter.

Misawa

USASAFS Misawa—In another first for Misawa, SFC Barry L. Kenworthy was commissioned as a warrant officer in a recent ceremony. Mr. Kenworthy, who entered the Army in February of 1961 has been stationed in Germany, Taiwan, Arlington Hall Station and ASA's former Two Rock Branch Station, CA. His warrant officer commission is in the Quartermaster Corps.

After attending WO School at Ft Sill, OK. CWO Kenworthy will be assigned to Ft Hood, TX.

Massachusetts

USASATC&S, Ft Devens—The USASA School Brigade Honor Guard was awarded a trophy as the outstanding military marching unit in the 344th Dorchester Days Anniversary Parade. Their participation in the parade was viewed by over 400,000 residents of Dorchester and the Metropolitan Boston area. The trophy was one of 12 presented by the Dorchester Allied Veterans Council to selected marching units. Over 10,000 marchers participated in the annual event.



PVT Patricia Walls and PFC Noreen Daly who are both stationed at the 370th ASA Co at Vint Hill Farms Station, recently participated in JTX Solid Shield with the 313th ASA Bn.



day or a year ago, it's been with us throughout time. The fact that the majority of women accepted motherhood and homemaking concealed the fact that there were women who wanted to be independent and treated as individuals, if not the equals of the male population.

Because the so called "women's libbers" were individuals and the fact that they wished to be a little more independent from men, they soon became categorized and frowned upon by those who thought they were stepping out of their place.

Well, let's hope it's not a blow to man's super-ego, but, women aren't any different from anyone else and they resent being treated as if they were. Perhaps they are a little more honest with themselves; they're doing what they like or believe in and don't care too much what is thought about them.

Of the five WACs here, most of them are working as clerks, although their primary Military Occupation Specialty is not that of a clerk. This alone indicates that they aren't readily accepted to work the jobs they were trained for. It's back to being a secretary!

Nearly everyone in the Army Security Agency was recruited believing they were going to be anything from a spy in a secret organization to a civilian on military duty. Our WACs were no different; they heard the same lines and signed the same papers.

When asked if they could change something about the 313th, to make duty a little more pleasant, they answered: "There should be more direct control over the 370th ASA Company. . . there should be latrines for WACs in the battalion area. Quitting time should be at 4:00. The attitudes of a lot of people that we work around needs to be changed. Arrangements should be made for WACs to live in the barracks. That way we would be free of the WAC Company and our duties there, plus have a chance to participate in the activities of the unit and also take on our own part of duties in this unit. This would stop a lot of the adverse feelings the GIs have for us."

History dictated that men be programmed and guided into mass job opportunities awaiting them as adults because they were men. Until recently, most girls upon reaching working age only had a select group of jobs awaiting them. A housewife, secretary or nurse were the major items on their too-short career list. The games little girls played and the clothes they wore told the story of what their futures held. Are they so different for wanting to break away from this, wouldn't you want to?

What's Womens' work?

by SP5 Mike Brinegar

It wasn't so very long ago that the thought of working next to a woman in a tactical unit or situation seemed nearly inconceivable. And yet, we now find working among us, in the 313th ASA Battalion, five WACs, two of whom have already participated in a major field exercise.

Not surprisingly, some male members of the unit are finding work alongside WACs a little bit too much to accept. It's not necessarily because the mass male populace in our unit is made up of male chauvinist pigs. Looking out for the female gender has been commonplace since the beginning of time. But, putting a woman in the same environment, working the same job, is very hard for a lot of men to accept. Commanders sometimes worry whether or not the girls should be told to do certain things rather than worry about getting the job done. One must wonder if the male has any hidden fears of the woman excelling in the same job that he may be just mediocre in. This may be why the thought is so hard to accept.

The Women's Rights Movement didn't start yester-

It's Cyclelogical

Your brand new, super flashy \$200 ten speed bicycle is making a terrible grinding sound in fifth gear. What do you do? You have several options:

1. Cry
2. Take it to a bike shop and hope your warranty is still in effect
3. Cancel your weekend rapids trip because you'll need the extra money to pay for bike repairs
4. Buy a bicycle repair book, fix your gears yourself, and still have enough money and time left to take your white water rafting trip

As a cautious, economy minded individual, you choose option number 4. The repair book you choose is left to your own discretion, but choose one that has chapters on preventive maintenance as well as instructions on intricate brake mechanics down to the easier problems of a seat that's too high, too low or too loose.

Treat your bike nicely, and it will do the same to you.

All bikes, whether they are one, three, five, ten or fifteen speed, need attention. They need to be lubricated and occasionally adjusted. Like an automobile, your two wheeler is subject to wear and tear and accidental damage which requires repair.

One good thing about attempting to repair a bicycle, is, unlike repairing a car, your chances of hurting yourself are extremely slim. Bicycles have no sparks to fly up at you and have nothing to short out. You don't even have to lie on the ground to get to its parts—they are right there in the open, not hidden up under a piece of fiberglass or sheet metal. All moving parts are readily accessible.

Learn how to enjoy tinkering with

your bike—don't say it's too complicated. You don't need a degree or some magical mysterious power to know the very basics of your bicycle. The main ingredients are common sense, genuine interest and patience.

To insure that your bike is kept in the very best condition possible, keep in mind the following maintenance checklist as suggested by Tom Cuthbertson in *Anybody's Bike Book*.

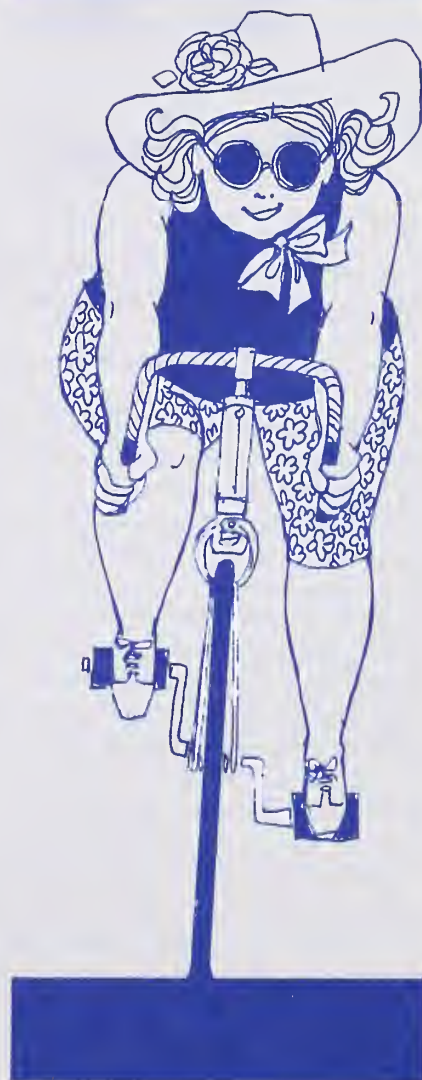
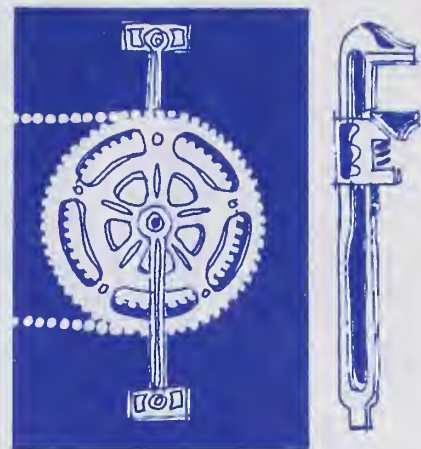
Grease and oil: Any bearings on a bicycle which are packed with grease (wheel, headset, bottom bracket, pedal) will stay lubricated, under normal conditions, for six months or more. Any bearings which are left out in the rain or covered with sand will stay lubricated about six days. If your bearings are greased (most are), keep them out of the rain and don't oil them. Overhaul and grease them once or twice a year, then leave them alone. If you have a fancy bike with fine oil instead of grease in the bearings (three speed hubs *must* have oil), you should check and oil the bearings once every month.

The chain on any bicycle should be lightly coated with oil at all times. Any light oil, like 3-in-1 will do. Check it frequently during wet weather. (Ed. Note: Many stores carry a chain lube which you may prefer)

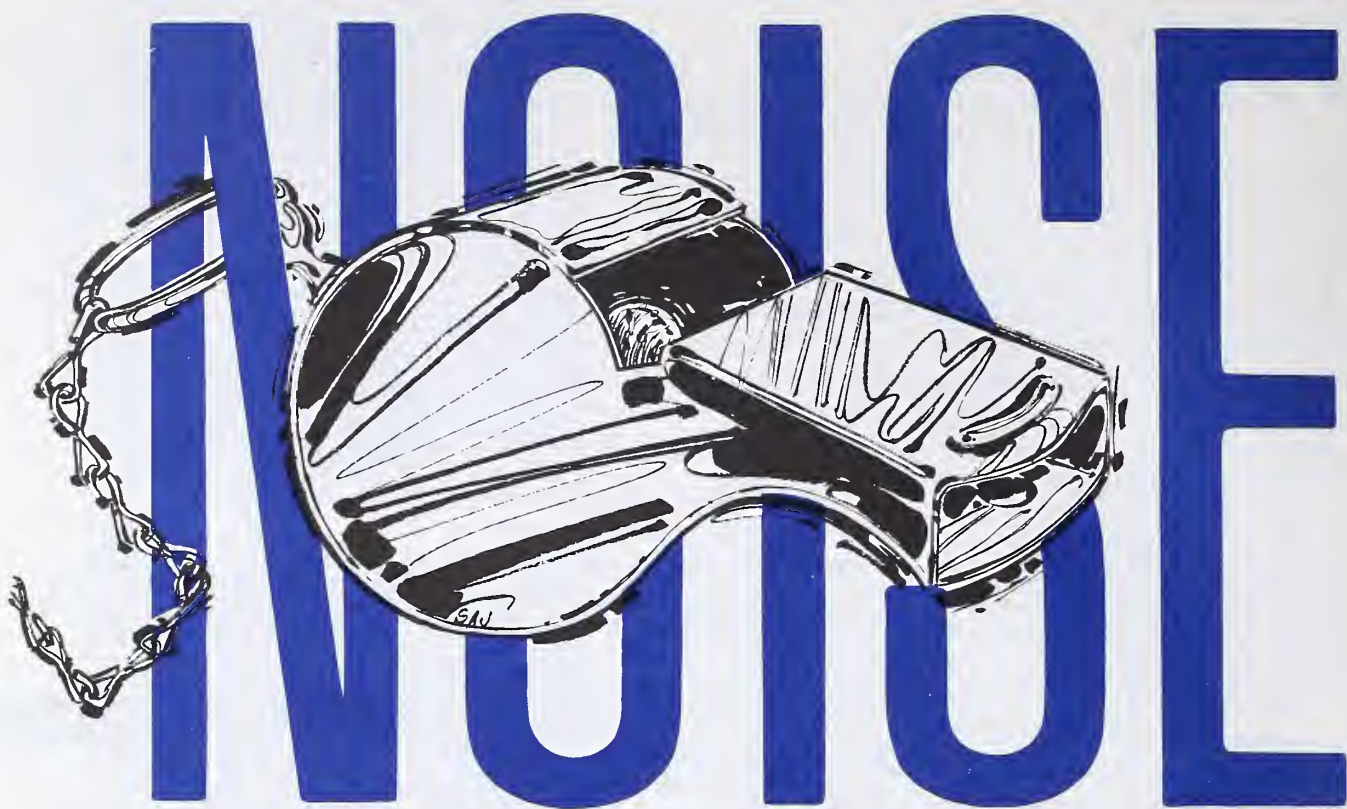
Wheels: Can you wiggle them from side to side with your fingers when the bike is sitting still? Check the big axle nut or quick release for tightness.

Tires: Keep the pressure at the number of pounds designated on the side of the tire. Check for wear.

Hand Brakes: Keep adjusted so that the end of the lever travels about



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the best chance for security

If there's one thing a criminal hates, it's noise. So, logically speaking, does an increase in noise cause a decrease in crime?

Not necessarily. But noise has proven to be a deterrent to crime, and, because the average American runs the risk of being the victim of some type of crime during his or her lifetime, it's wise for everyone to learn the basics of self-protection.

When an assailant approaches, a good, loud scream could scare him off, but blowing a whistle is even better. Whether he is a mugger, thief or rapist, a blaring whistle will make him fear a gathering of people or nearby police to the scene. Whatever he fears, chances are that he will make a fast exit. The practice of individuals wearing or carrying a whistle (especially when walking alone) started in the California area and through advertisement of the use of this simple and handy device, its use is spreading throughout the states.

But if you are caught in a dangerous situation, practical means of self defense (without weapons) can be employed. Learn how to break away from chokes and bear hugs. A strong criminal will falter when he receives a sudden blow or kick, if taken by surprise.

Silence may be bliss to some people, but a quiet home is subject to an unwanted visitor faster than a noisy one. If you're planning a vacation, make sure your home

looks occupied. It's a good idea to leave a light on and to leave the radio on a 24 hour station. The radio, even if left playing softly, should be enough to keep the potential burglar out. For a minimal amount of money, you can invest in a photo electric device that will turn your house light on in the evening and off in the morning.

Reams of literature have been published about how to avoid crime. These include keeping phone numbers unpublished (to avoid potential criminals checking to see if your're at home), never advertising that you live alone, locking all car door and extra locks on house doors. Experienced house breakers can pick almost any lock. The best pick-proof lock to invest in is one with a sliding bolt or chain that has no keyhole on the outside. These can be installed so they can't be forced from the outside by an intruder. To insure your own safety, make sure your door is sturdy and has a jamb with a space narrow enough to prevent a small saw or wire from being slipped in to break the lock. These chain bolt locks should always be a back up for a regular key lock.

The lists can go on for pages, but overall, the chief defense against attacks from a criminal is avoidance: a little foresight and a lot of common sense can help control the incidence of crime. If you do a good job of avoiding danger, chances are less that you'll need any physical defense against crime.



Education news—The USASA Training Center and School at Ft Devens, MA, is now affiliated with the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc in the category of Recognition of Candidacy for Accreditation.

The NEACS will be glad to inform any group officially of the TC&S affiliation. USASATC&S will be listed in the New England Association's 1975 Roster.



Beware of fashion trends—they could be against the law. Current styles feature field jackets, fatigue shirts and pants with unit crests and patches sewn on.

It is especially easy for dependents to follow this trend, since it's

easy for them to get military clothing. They should be aware, however, that the wearing of certain items violates state and Federal laws.

Here's the law:

"Whoever, in any place within the jurisdiction of the US or Canal Zone, without authority, wears the uniform or a distinctive part thereof or anything, similar to a distinctive part of the uniform of any of the Armed Forces of the US, the Public Health Service or an auxiliary of such, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

Please remember that you may not wear with civilian clothes, the class A uniform blouse, insignia to include shoulder patches, unit crests, rank, "US", and branch distinction, service or overseas cap, and field jackets with patches, labels or rank still affixed.

Military members should also be warned that most commanders and local regulations forbid wearing any part of the uniform, with or without device, with civilian clothes. Both federal and local law must be observed.

Discharge news—Coded information will no longer be incorporated into Reports of Separation.

In addition to the discontinuance of these codes in current and future discharges, procedures have been established since May 1, 1974, for this information to be eliminated from the documents of former service members who ask for it. A new copy of the separation order will be made—minus the reason for discharge.

This change is made to insure that all information on discharge documents is easily understood by the veteran and, to avoid the possibility of undesirable discrimination against an individual resulting from misinterpretation of the codes.

Each individual will continue to have access to a narrative description of the reason and authority for his discharge and reenlistment eligibility, if he or she requests the information.

Veterans who wish to have the Separation Program Number and Reenlistment Eligibility code deleted from the DD Form 214 (or previous editions of the forms) may apply to Commander, Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center, Box 12479, Olivette Branch, St. Louis, MO 63132.

New Theme—The Army recruiters introduced a new theme last month—it's "Join the People Who've Joined the Army."

The idea behind this year's theme is to build upon and maintain continuity, and to capitalize on the increasing quality, readiness and success of the volunteer Army.



A good buy—If you're thinking about visiting Washington, DC, this summer, and don't want to blow a month's salary on accommodations, consider staying in the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen's Club (SSMA) in DC.

The club has accommodations for room and board for enlisted men and women. The fee for staying in the dormitory style rooms is \$3.50 per night. The club's location is 1015 L Street NW. Telephone - (202) 234-0141.

Ohio Vets—To find out if you are eligible for extra bonus money granted by certain states for time served in Vietnam or in support of units serving there, write Ohio Vietnam Veterans Bonus Commission, PO Box 1974, Columbus, Ohio 43216.



Vacation suggestion—Looking for an excellent place to spend a vacation? Why not consider using an Army Corps of Engineer (CE) campgrounds or recreation area?

The Corps also manages 600 free campgrounds throughout the continental US.

Information on the location of the campsites can be found in six regional "Lakeside Recreation" folders available at all CE District Offices. They also can be obtained from the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314. The folders contain maps, directions and lists of facilities available.

How do those electronic marvels called computers affect your life in the agency? Read on.

Meet Horace. He's a pretty typical sort of pal of mine. Stands about 6 feet by 4 feet. Horace fits into the Army pretty well—he does exactly as he is told. A cousin of his appeared in a space odyssey movie. His name was Hal.

Some folk like to get technical and call Horace an IBM 360, but to me, he's just Horace.

Horace is not dumb, but he's not as smart as some people think he is.

I'm the one that's smart, because I tell Horace what to do. Don't get me wrong, he does a great job, but you can forget any fears that you may have that business and industry are about to be taken over by a large automated brain. Face facts. Horace or Hal, or any of their relatives can't do anything people can't do. They need us—people—to tell them in simple, specific terms what to do.

It's kind of funny how some people think computers know everything, and others can't appreciate their worth. A new commander came into the computer section of ASA Headquarters not too long ago and said "I want to know everything about everything in ASA's command." It wasn't easy to tell him that it would take a genius to give him that information.

Another typical conversation we hear around here is, "how long would it take to establish a new capability to tell me X about my operations?"

I look at Horace and look back at the requestor and tell him, in a most patient tone, "Oh, about six months."

You can bet he'll answer "You're kidding, I wanted it tomorrow!"

Many people think I just walk up to Horace and say "Psssst, I want to know..." and out it comes. But that's not the way it works. If I want a total, I can't tell Horace to total up that line of print. I have to tell him to "total up that line of print and give me the total." Horace also needs to know position, page and heading.


It's somewhat ironical, I guess, that a piece of machinery so complex needs data in the simplest of forms. The age of the machine is dependent upon the mind of a man—the man who makes sure that the data cards are fed to the computer and are in perfect form, or the man who translates English into COBOL, a commonly used computer language in the Army that can be easily understood by Horace. These people are the ones who can still make a computer work when the "chips" are down.

Although I'm placing a lot of emphasis on the people behind the machine, I don't mean to underrate the importance of the masses of metal which save you and your buddies a heck of a lot of time. Better yet, because of



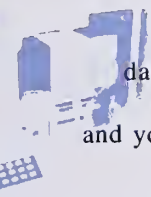
Computer Tech The World of Today

Computers need people—people who can tell them in simple, specific terms what to do.



Horace and his pals, Army personnel can be better utilized. ASA has placed computers at collection sites that can be maintained miles and miles away. It's very possible that if the computer wasn't there, you'd be there. SP4 Joe Blow or PFC Jane Doe could be sitting on top of a mountain in Korea doing the job of Horace.


Advanced computer systems save an infinite amount of time. In a war zone, time saved could be lives saved. Wars aren't fought totally through technological means, but the commander who realizes computer potential could use the Electronic marvels to his advantage.



Imagine a respite in a tactical situation. LTC F. It takes a mini computer from inside his field jacket. From the computer data bank he can receive information about the enemy—its location and the number of men in the field. Let your imagination stretch and you can see the CO finding out all about the enemy's commander.

This can be learned all within a few seconds— thanks to 1) a computer and 2) the people who initially fed the computer with the right information and coded it correctly.

Horace has relatives throughout ASA. At Augsburg there's a 370/145 whose function is divided equally between management and mission. ASA personnel at that field station also work with a Xerox Sigma 3/5 and a developmental Sigma 3/5 at Vint Hill Farms Station. Also at Augsburg is a Flare 9 Honeywell system under NSA control. The 7th RRFS also has a Flare 9 Honeywell system and has an IBM 1130, devoted specifically to carrying on ASA requirements and assignments.




The 7th RRFS also uses a CATWALK System (Digital Equipment Corporation PDP 8 I) which adapts ADP techniques to operational effectiveness. At Vint Hill Farms Station, in Warrenton, VA, the Materiel Support Command uses an IBM

1401 whose purpose is accounting for the items which are unique to ASA. The ASA Training Center and School at Ft Devens, MA, also has an IBM 1401 for management training and test scoring. Their four Honeywell 516s are used for automated morse code training. At Arlington Hall Station, the IBM 360/40 is used exclusively for management support and will soon provide cathode ray tube terminal support to headquarters staff

elements. The Research and Development people at ASA headquarters also have a small computer to "play around with." Their Sigma 3 helps in management functions. A NOVA computer will soon be used at FS Berlin to assist station managers.

This wealth of hardware is run by data processing specialists. These men and women control how the computers manipulate the software. The work involved in carrying out an operation from the start to finish can take from a few days to a couple of years; but it's important to remember that the majority of the work is done



Technology and You Today and Tomorrow

before the coding even starts.

Speaking in a basic flow process, ADP support starts when an action officer comes to a computer analyst with a requirement. The analyst's job is to identify what is needed—how vast the information required is, and how often the action officer will need it. The analyst finds the best way to meet the needs of the action officer. He needs to determine how the material will come to the computer, how the information will be stored, (magnetic or tape discs), what calculations will be needed to come out with a printout such as totaling, addition, etc.

When this is accomplished, the analyst shows the action officer how his needs can be met. The information is then taken to the programmer who uses a simple data base and puts the requirements into computer language. He tells the computer to save, store or calculate the information. In essence, the systems analyst is the troubleshooter.

All of this information is eventually placed on electronic memory chips, composed of thousands of transistors per square centimeter. The size of the total operation is shrunk so, once placed into the computer, the movement of electricity from one part of the operation to the next is faster. It also increases the number of elements that can be housed in a computer. It is a composite of thousands of transistors and resistors into one very small element about the size of a nickel.

Speed is the primary factor. And, because of its speed and accuracy, (when properly coded), increased emphasis will be placed on computer usage within ASA. Proponents of the Volunteer Army say that computers are the only way to perform the same job requirements with fewer people. But, without people like me who know what they are doing, Horace may just as well have stayed in the factory. A bunch of computers standing in a room with no people to talk to aren't any good at all.

Computers And You

Jon Smith enlisted in ASA at the recruiting main station at Philadelphia, PA., just like any other new recruit. There he filled out a form which was punched onto a card. On the form was John's key information at that time—his name, rank (E-1), and first location of assignment. For Jon, it was Basic Training at Ft. Dix, NJ.

Cards were sent directly to the nearest ADP site, fed over the wires and then punched onto a card. From that point it was basic training's ball game. At the Unit Personnel Office at Ft Dix, John's test scores are screened and all his important personnel information was put on four computer punch cards and submitted. Jon then became a permanent member of the Department of Army personnel computer system. As Jon neared graduation, the UPO had to send more information electronically, so Personnel at Arlington Hall could schedule Jon for schooling at Ft Devens, MA. The UPO at Ft Dix had to process a transaction to their computer that Jon was leaving and that he would be picked up by the Ft Devens, MA computer system. Upon his arrival at TC&S, the UPO there processed and recorded his arrival. (If this wasn't done, poor Jon could be marked AWOL).

After Jon completed his training at Ft Devens, it was decided that he should attend language school at Monterey, CA. Once again, he had to be dropped from one base and picked up by the new one. While Jon was at language school, he took leave to go home for Christmas. A new transaction had to be processed. The UPO took the information from the Morning Report, processed Jon's leave and his return date. While he was home, Jon reunited with his honey and married. This

too had to be fed to the computer so Jon could get his extra allotment.

(Personnel in training are carried on a specialized system: Pipeline. Pipeline keeps track of Jon throughout these training periods. Once he reaches his unit, all personnel changes are fed to DA who keeps a computer data base on everyone in the Army. Once a month ASA receives a tape file on Jon and everybody else in the agency—officers, enlisted men and women—using information they have received from the field. This file is what ASA uses for the management of its people. Generally, assignment of personnel is its most frequent use.)

While Jon was at language school he became proficient in Japanese. His data card was somehow punched AS instead of SA and poor Jon is about to be sent to a distant land where only Swahili, instead of Japanese is spoken. It's easy to see the importance of checking to be sure your personnel files are current and correct.

Other things which could happen to Jon

1. Failure to enter preferences could result in unwanted assignments
2. failure to enter his schooling—misutilization
3. incorrect BASD (Basic Active Service Date)—delayed promotion
4. incorrect BPED (Basic Pay Entry Date)—incorrect pay
5. lack of accession—AWOL (Absent Without Leave) OR a wide range of other mishaps. Be sure it doesn't happen to you. Computers and their operators are great, but not infallible.

You Have A Real
Brainstorm.
Are you going to let it
sizzle and sizzle and sizzle
until it fizzles?
Don't!

Take it to the Suggestion Committee

Since September 22, 1965, the Army has been exchanging money for good ideas—and you're missing out.

You're not only missing out on sums of cash between \$25 and \$25,000, but you're missing out on chances to enjoy your job and your working environment. Maybe you're even missing out on a lot of people commenting on how good *your* suggestion was.

When Ms Y. Not me learned that "someone down the hall" suggested that a new sturdy railing replace the old one and received \$25 from the Suggestion Awards committee, and that someone in the next building also received spending money for suggesting that some steps leading into Building 029 be repaired, she said "I could have suggested that". Well, Y, why didn't you?

You probably won't have to fight the crowds away at the Suggestion Office, but you're smart if you do put your suggestion in writing before the next guy does.

That's exactly what Staff Sergeant Douglas Glidden from USASATC&S did. A KSR 37 at the School kept overheating. To cool it off, the equipment had to be shut completely down for at least one hour. A student working with the teletype printer loses precious class time every time this happens. So Glidden suggested a modification of the panel to better ventilation. It was estimated that in one year, ASA would save approximately \$10,000. Sergeant Glidden received \$550. (CIVPER, by the way, says that 75 percent of all suggestions submitted by headquarters personnel deal with changes in ASA equipment.)

But suggestions don't have to be along the technical line, Major Melvin Butts, working in DSCLOG, at ASA headquarters, suggested the addition of a packet of detailed information to the present sponsoring system to help incoming officers and enlisted personnel. His idea awarded him \$25.

Not all ideas, of course, are accepted. An ASA soldier in the Pacific, apparently not fond of the food service he was receiving, suggested that the Army save money by cultivating insects and serving them in the

mess halls. Surprisingly, this man's suggestion went all the way through the proper channels—it was left to the Philip A. Connelly committee (DA) to decline his well-intentioned (?) offer.

Document classification seems to spur a number of suggestions. At least a dozen people have suggested that ASA return to the old "pinkie" (Form 1203). But, for the time being, we will continue working with our long white sheet (Form 3964).

Another classification idea was submitted by a thinking secretary. Twenty five dollars was awarded to Ms Ruby Young who suggested that an instruction course, including slides and a question and answer period be given to eligible personnel to give them the guidance necessary to accomplish the downgrading and declassification of classified materials.

When that brainstorm hits home, put your thoughts together. Your next step is to put it in writing:

- what is the present practice, system or item being used?
- what change or improvement do you suggest?
- where and how can your idea be used?
- what savings or benefits will result?

Make sure your idea reaches the right person. Completely fill out DA Form 1045 and send it to the local Incentive Awards Administrator in the civilian personnel office. You can check with the First Sergeant or company clerk for assistance.

When the administrator receives your idea, it will be recorded, given a title and number. You will then be sent a receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgment within 10 days, check it out, your idea may not have reached the proper office. The Awards Committee will be happy to help you with your questions concerning the program and try to find the answers.

During the fourth quarter, FY 74, ASA awarded \$845 to civilians for their suggestions and \$4295 to military personnel. Why be a part of the statistics next quarter?



Rod Norwood carries for one of his two touchdowns against Co B, 3/5th Inf. Walter Watts (left) blocks. (Photo by Lt Joe Mack)

Football

USASADSC, Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—They lost, but it was a good game, all in fun. The ASA Flag Football team registered a humiliating upset victory over US Army Forces Southern Command's "A" league leader, B Co 3/5th Infantry Bd, shutting out the previously unbeaten team 20-0.

A strong defense by an overwhelming rushing (wrecking?) crew backed by pervasive pass blocking and interceptions completely stymied the infantry's offensive powerhouse.

ASA, presently in third place with a 13-3 win-loss record, is looking forward to further glory in the upcoming Pacific Area Command championship playoffs. Coach B.F. Jones, the Teal Blue Terrors, and the infamously vociferous fans all predict more victories.

Volleyball



These blocks helped Misawa's volleyball team make it to the championship. They were runner-up.

USASAFS Misawa—The high jumpers from Misawa were runner-ups in the recent base-wide volleyball competition for the Misawa Base championship.

After a slow start, the ASA team found themselves in last place with three losses and no wins. With no desire to hold down the cellar position, they got it together and went

on to win the next seven games in succession and completed the ten game schedule with a 7-3 record, second only to the 6921st Security Wing Maintenance Team. ASA team members were SP5s Jim Gavin, Rodger Goldberg, Leonardo Monge, Mel Rothrock and SP4s Pat Dixon, Greg Duvall, Greg Finch, Dan Schmidli, and Bob Whiting. Playing coach was SP4 Gerald Bruno.

Bowling

USASA Support Gp., Ft Meade, MD—The 1973-1974 Ft Meade Post Bowling Championship was won by Co A, USASA Support Group Bowling Team. They scored 11 pins over the highly favored USAF "A" team from the 6970th ABG.

In the final three games which decided the Championship, Co A slipped to a 100 point deficit after the second game following a first game seven pin lead, but bounced back to win in the last game. Team Captain, Bob Kehr, sparked his team in that series with a fine 224-187-245/656 scratch series.

Golf

USASATC&S, Ft Devens, MA—The USASA Training Center and School Commandant's Annual Spring Golf Tournament Championship Flight was won by SSG James W. Haug with a gross score of 71.

Other flight winners at the Devens Tournament were First Flight: CW3 Don DesJardins, Second Flight: SP5 Charles W. Wade, and the Third Flight: CPT Joseph D. Mrozinski.

The fantastic score of the day was made by Wade, who had a net score of 59 with a 13 handicap.



Championship flight winner SSG James W. Haug receives trophy from COL Robert W. Lewis.

More For Your Money

Insurance coverage under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance increased to \$20,000 when President Nixon signed the new Veterans Insurance Act.

To obtain the maximum \$20,000 coverage, active duty and reserve personnel will pay a \$3.40 monthly premium. Members have the option to buy their insurance in increments of

\$5,000 at \$.85 per \$5000. Members may choose to purchase no insurance at all if they wish. (This must be done in writing.)

Under the JUMPS-Army system, all active duty personnel had their monthly insurance deductions automatically increased to the \$3.40 monthly premium rate. The deduction is also being made from individuals who previously declined coverage.

The new rate of \$3.40 will automatically be deducted until a DA Form 41 is submitted indicating an individual's desire for reduced or no coverage. If the new DA Form 41 is not available, Form 29-8286 can be used.

Veterans will be offered a five year, nonrenewable Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) policy. Veterans can choose to purchase coverage on amounts of \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000. Members leaving active duty can convert their SGLI to VGLI without medical examination.

Veterans whose SGLI expired less than four years ago may also apply for VGLI. Applications must be in by August 1, 1975.

When the five year VGLI term runs out, members may convert to an individual policy by applying in writing to an insurance company participating in the VGLI program.

"It's So Nice To Have A Man Around The House"

No matter how unliberated it may sound, WACs at FS Augsburg felt "it's so nice to have a man around the house."

In August, 1973, 6 foot-6, 200 pound, 1SG George Cady became that man. As senior noncommissioned officer at USASAFS Augsburg's Co D, he was the only man in a company of 251 women.

Cady, who viewed his job as "a very undramatic sort of thing" said one of his main problems was getting used to letting the WACs do the heavy work.

Learning to think in terms of people instead of men helped this 1SG along, too. Whenever he needed to inspect the barracks, one of the WACs announced his arrival and walked along with him. Decorations on the barracks walls made inspection time a little out of the ordinary



for Cady: "a different kind of pin-up" graced (?) some of the walls in the girls' rooms, but not as many as the popular Playboy pinups often found in mens' barracks.

Sergeant Cady, who quickly learned that girls are more emotional than guys in the discipline area, summed up discipline problems

by saying, "we have our good girls and our bad ones."

Cady, now a MSG, left his job as 1SG in May and is now holds an instructor position at Augsburg. At the recent WAC anniversary party, MSG Cady received a retractable pencil, pen and globe sets and a watch from the WAC platoons. The company gave MSG Cady a plaque with a drawing by SP4 Rebecca Hibbs of Co D, inscribed "It's So Nice To Have A Man Around The House."

1SG Sylvia R Bernardini, a native New Yorker, now wears the first skirt of Co D.

WACs at Augsburg could expect an increased PT awareness now that Sergeant Bernardini is around. She holds first place awards for tennis tournaments in Sixth Army and in Europe. She also has a keen interest in softball, track, handball, golf, ping pong and skiing.

Primary Elections—August 1974

The information on this chart is offered merely as a short summary of procedures for registering and voting in the States listed, and is subject to change. More detailed information on the States conducting primaries is available from your voting counselor or officer. Be sure to submit registration or ballot requests far enough in advance of deadlines to allow for mailing time to and from States concerned.

| <u>STATE</u> | <u>DATE</u> | <u>ABSENTEE REGISTRATION PROCEDURES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON ACTIVE DUTY AND THEIR SPOUSES</u> | <u>TO REQUEST AN ABSENTEE MAIL BALLOT SEND A COMPLETED FPCA* TO:</u> | <u>DEADLINE BY WHICH ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST REACH ELECTION OFFICIAL</u> |
|------------------|-------------|--|---|---|
| <u>TENNESSEE</u> | August 1 | Registration is required. The <u>County Election Commission</u> , county of residence, will grant temporary registration when it receives a witnessed FPCA submitted to obtain an absentee ballot. Such temporary registration is effective only for the election for which a ballot is requested. Permanent registration may be obtained by requesting registration forms from the County Election Commission. Complete and return the forms to reach the Commission <u>not later than 30 days before an election</u> . | <u>County Election Commission</u> , county of residence. | Before the closing of the polls on election day. |
| <u>IDAHO</u> | August 6 | Registration is required, and may be requested when applying for an absentee ballot. The <u>County Clerk</u> , county of residence, will register the voter when a completed FPCA is received. | <u>County Clerk</u> , county of residence. | By 8 p.m. of the day of election. |
| <u>KANSAS</u> | August 6 | Registration is not required. | <u>County Election Officer</u> , county of residence, or to the Secretary of State, Topeka 66612. | By closing of the polls on election day. |
| <u>MICHIGAN</u> | August 6 | Registration is required, and may be requested when applying for an absentee ballot. Send completed FPCA to the <u>City or Township Clerk</u> , place of residence, entering in Item (6), "Request registration forms." Duplicate forms will be sent to you with an absentee ballot. Completed forms must be returned to reach election official before the polls are closed on election day. | <u>City or Township Clerk</u> , place of residence. | Before polls are closed on election day. |

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--|--|---|
| <u>MISSOURI</u> | August 6 | Registration is not required. (NOTE: Persons not required to register must request a <u>War Ballot</u> .) | <u>Board of Election Commissioners</u> if a resident of Clay, Jackson or St. Louis Counties or Kansas City or St. Louis City. Others should send FPCA to <u>Clerk of the County Court</u> , county of residence. | Not later than 4 p.m. of day before election. |
| <u>GEORGIA</u> | August 13 | Registration is required and must be completed before an absentee ballot will be mailed. Send a completed FPCA to <u>Board of Registrars</u> , county of residence, entering in Item (6), "Request registration form." Complete the form and return it in time to reach the Board <u>prior to 50 days before the election</u> . (NOTE: A separate FPCA must be submitted to request a ballot.) | <u>Board of Registrars</u> , county of residence. | Before polls are closed on election day. |
| <u>LOUISIANA</u> | August 17 | Registration is required and must be completed before absentee ballot will be mailed. Send completed FPCA to the <u>Registrar of Voters</u> , parish of residence, entering in Item (6), "Registration forms are requested." Completed forms must be returned to the Registrar <u>prior to 30 days before election</u> . (NOTE: A separate FPCA must be submitted to request an absentee ballot.) | <u>Clerk of the District Court</u> , parish of residence (Civil Sheriff in Parish of Orleans). | In time to permit delivery of the ballot to the Commissioners of Election on election day. |
| <u>WYOMING</u> | August 20 | Registration is not required in advance of submitting a request for absentee ballot. When the affidavit on the back of the ballot return envelope is approved by election officials, the applicant will be registered. | <u>County Clerk</u> , county of residence. | In time to be delivered to election officials at the polls before polls are closed on election day. |
| <u>ALASKA</u> | August 27 | Registration is required and must be completed before an absentee ballot will be mailed. Send a completed FPCA to the <u>Lieutenant Governor</u> , Pouch AF, Juneau 99801, entering in Item (6), "Request registration forms." FPCA must be postmarked at least 30 days before election. Complete forms and return promptly to election official. A separate FPCA may be submitted to ensure that an absentee ballot will be sent. | <u>Lieutenant Governor</u> , Pouch AF, Juneau 99801. | Postmark on envelope returning ballot must not be later than the date of election. |
| <u>OKLAHOMA</u> | August 27 | Registration is not required. | <u>Secretary of the County Election Board</u> , county of residence. | In time to be received by Secretary of County Election Board not later than 7 p.m. of election day. |

*Federal Post Card Application (FPCA -- Standard Form 76).



Official Army Display Plaque



Official Army Seal

New Official Army Plaque Displayed

Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway has announced the adoption of the first officially approved Department of the Army (DA) display plaque as a symbolic representation of the Army. Similar in design to the official DA seal, the new plaque in color will be used as a highly visible, readily identifiable symbol of the Army.

The adoption of the new display plaque represents continuous efforts to graphically identify the modern professional Army and its bicentennial birthday in 1975.

In addition to color, some modifications in the design have been

made which reflect a difference from the design of the official Army seal. The inscription "Department of the Army" is used instead of "War Office." The flags have been rearranged, and red arabic numerals "1775" have been substituted for the roman numerals. As a result, the public can more readily identify the new plaque with the Army.

The official DA seal is being retained without change. In keeping with its original purpose since its origin in the late 1770s, the seal will continue to be used in the authentication of documents and records. (ANF)

Science & Medicine

Bee Stings And Insect Bites

Recently there has been an alarming number of bee stings and insect bites. Some of these stings and bites have or almost have caused death due to the fact that the victims are unknowingly allergic to them.

Many insect bites or stings do not cause serious symptoms. Occasionally, however, stinging or biting insects have been feeding on or in contact with poisonous substances. At the time of the sting or bite the poisonous substance may be injected into or come in contact with the bite or sting which would then cause a poisoned or infected wound.

The symptoms of an ordinary bee, wasp, yellow jacket, and hornet sting and mosquito, tick, flea and bedbug bite usually only cause

local irritation and remain in the area or region of the sting or bite. Moderate swelling and redness may occur and some itching, burning, and pain may be present.

The treatment for the ordinary sting is to remove the stinger, if still in the wound, then apply a weak ammonia solution (aromatic spirits of ammonia) or a paste made of baking soda and water to the wound. An application of ice or ice water to the bite or sting gives some relief and slows the absorption of the venom from the bite or sting into the bloodstream.

For people who are allergic to bites and stings and do not know that they are, the following symptoms will be noticed after a bite or sting. These may and normally do show up immediately:

1. Immediate swelling in the area of the bite or sting that will spread to other areas of the body.
2. The area around the eyes will get puffy and red.
3. A severe headache may occur.

4. Severe earache may occur.

5. Red welts may appear like hives and will itch.

6. A sharp pain will occur in the chest and the person will feel as if he has gas and needs to belch. This is due to the poisonous venom affecting the heart.

If you observe any of the above symptoms or develop them yourself, or if you should come in contact with someone who has just been bitten or stung, place a constricting bandage (if you can) between the wound and the heart. Apply ice or cold compresses to the affected area. Summon a nurse, if there is one on the job, to administer antihistamines. Be sure to limit the victim's movements. Be prepared to treat for shock, then transport victim to a doctor or hospital immediately.

Insect bites and stings are no laughing matter and can cause death in a short period of time.

W. H. Griffin, Jr.

Reprinted from Safety Newsletter

Retirees:

Financial Futures

Servicemen who retire after the projected October pay raise will be affected by a recent decision by the Comptroller General.

Normally, military personnel can expect to receive a higher rate of retired pay if they retire after an active duty pay raise. However, because of the recent abnormal growth in the Consumer Price

Index (CPI), combined with shortcomings in present statutory provisions governing retired pay, this may not hold true for those people who retire after the projected October pay raise takes effect.

Listed are potential pay losses for members in grades E-5 through E-10, who retire after the projected October 1, 1974 active duty pay rates are effective.

Potential Retired Pay Loss Due to Delaying Retirement After 1 October 1974

| | Assuming 6.2% Increase in Basic Pay on 1 October 1974 | Assuming 8.11% Increase in Basic Pay on 1 October 1974 |
|--------------|--|---|
| O-10 over 30 | 203.63 | 203.63 |
| O-9 over 30 | 199.18 | 199.18 |
| O-8 over 30 | 49.23 | 49.23 |
| O-7 over 30 | 42.70 | 28.53 |
| O-6 over 26 | 32.57 | 21.78 |
| O-5 over 22 | 22.49 | 15.04 |
| O-4 over 20 | 17.15 | 11.48 |
| WO-4 over 30 | 23.61 | 15.75 |
| WO-3 over 30 | 20.00 | 13.35 |
| WO-2 over 26 | 15.21 | 10.19 |
| W-1 over 20 | 10.39 | 6.49 |
| E-9 over 30 | 20.38 | 13.65 |
| E-8 over 26 | 15.68 | 10.47 |
| E-7 over 22 | 10.61 | 7.09 |
| E-6 over 20 | 7.99 | 5.35 |
| E-5 over 20 | 6.72 | 4.47 |

The amounts represent the potential monthly retired pay loss a member should experience by delaying his retirement until the projected October 1, 1974 active duty pay raise. The computations also assume a 6.5 percent CPI increase on July 1, 1974.

The Department of Defense is sponsoring corrective legislation which eliminates inequities and provides that future retirees will receive no less retired pay than similar members who retired before them. All services have indicated strong support for this legislation and it is the DoD objective to ask for Con-

gressional approval as soon as possible.

To avoid potential loss in retirement pay in the event remedial legislation is not passed by the Congress, members should be further advised that voluntary retirement must be made by August 31, 1974 to avoid the pay loss. This is due to another Comptroller General decision in which a determination was made that if a member retires on the last day of a month, he is placed on the retired list on the first day of the next month. His retired pay is based on the rate effective on the first day of that month.

your work, you send the guy a letter and hope he doesn't ask you for any help."

MAJ

A little improvement would help...

"The military sponsor program is outstanding. I think it could be improved if the personnel were notified as soon as possible. Often, the new arrival gets a letter from his sponsor about a week before he is about to leave his unit."

SFC

"The Sponsor Program is great when it works. The problem is that frequently, the job of sponsor is given to some busy (even though well-intentioned) individual who usually, because of the pressures of his regular duties, cannot give as much attention as he should to his position as sponsor. The net result is generally not all as smashing as it could be. I suggest that sponsors be given time to donate exclusively to their sponsorship functions—if not in the preparatory phase, certainly in the executive phase."

COL

It doesn't work...

"The program is insufficient, and is not widely known enough for more to take advantage of it."

SP4

"Too often, the appointee tries to get by with a minimum amount of effort. The spirit of the program is to fill out the form indicating the individual's requirements. Then it is passed to someone who is supposed to furnish the 'new guy' the needed information. Very few do it. They simply send a sponsor's letter with very general information. Often, it's the same letter that was sent to someone else."

"No one is really interested in the program. Posts claim that there is command sponsorship of the program, but all the command does is find someone with the same rank and MOS and all of a sudden a sponsor is named. The sponsor seldom helps in house hunting, and if he does, often the 'new guy' is handed an apartment hunters guide. That's filling the requirement of a sponsor???"

"I've seen it happen that a sponsor will suggest an apartment for an E-3 that, in a high rent location runs over \$200, when his quarters allowance is only \$105."

"It comes down to pure laziness."

SP5

Cycles (Cont'd from p 4)

two inches when you apply the brakes fully. Check the shoes to make sure they aren't cockeyed or loose.

Changer: 3 speed. Adjust the indicator. Make sure the knurled locknut is locked. 10 speed. Check the control lever adjustable bolts. Check the range of the changer and adjust with adjustable screws.

Pedal: Check to see that the spindle is locked against the crank.

It's always smart to find a bike shop that really cares about you and your bike. Shops that deal exclusively in the sale and repair of bikes can generally be counted on for assistance.

If you choose to buy your bike from a local post exchange, AAFES has put out a warning about the

brakes on some bicycles, particularly foreign made ones. According to Colonel Thomas Spalding, director of the Quality Assurance Office at AAFES headquarters, "...some do not have the caliper handbrake assemblies secured to the frame at the wheels by a locking device such as a lockwasher or locknut. Currently there is no Federal standard for such a safety feature, but bicyclists— and especially parents— should check to see if their models contain such a locking device."

PX managers worldwide have been instructed to check their bicycle stock assortments and add a lockwasher or self-locking device to handbrake assemblies that don't have such a feature.

If you have purchased your bike

from a AAFES outlet and your bike does not have a locking device that secures the handbrakes to the frame, you can obtain them free of charge from any exchange that carries bicycles. You can also purchase a wide variety of bike accessories there.

Remember, when you leave your bike for even a minute, that's one minute that a bike-hungry thief can run up and ride off with your possession. Always lock your bicycle when you are not with it, or, better yet, whenever possible bring it inside. You'll be happy you took the extra time and trouble.

**Keep in Shape—
Cycle**

What Makes Racial Pride?

The following item which appeared in the Hahn Hawk (Hahn Air Base, Germany) applies to soldiers as well as airmen.

Now all you white brothers reading this newspaper can move on to other action; like crossword puzzles, playboy magazines, or the sports pages. I want to rap with my black brothers especially, at this time.

If what I say angers you and gets you up-tight, then so be it. The time has come especially for you young black airmen to stop fooling yourselves. Stop fooling yourselves into believing that following sheepish "fads" is "black solidarity." It is time to stop swallowing this malarkey or shall we call it "bull", that freedom is found in expressing yourself by the styling of your hair and the wearing of a beard. Dig it, the now fad is to have from 20 to 40 nappy plaits lined on your head with your scalp skin showing. This is the condensation of "racial pride" and black heritage?

Recently, "Ebony" magazine had a feature article called "Is the Afro On the Way Out? It suggested that the college students in America didn't find enough "black pride" in the old afro; so the young blacks have now resorted to the ancient African hair-styles such as the "tree corn row." This is a model that looks like he got his head caught in a corn-shucker. They don't even wear their hair like this in Africa today.

This is to put it as decently as I can, it is 100 percent nonsense for a professional airman in the Air Force to attempt to follow such fads. Black Americans can let their hair grow to the ground, they can shave their heads till they outshine cue balls, they can even straighten or tease or crocinole or curl or process their hair.

They can buy wigs until their money runs out and they can wear a beard one-half, one-fourth or one-eighth inch in length, but there isn't going to be any meaningful "black pride." For lasting and influencing black pride more black military personnel must make solid achievement in competition with the white military majority. Here on the rock we need some "brain power." Have you visited your education office and discovered what is there for you that will help you to emerge as a first class professional airman, and eventually a professional civilian that can generate wealth and occupy high policy-making positions in our society? Man, that's where it is, get it and that's "black solidarity."

Nothing is more nauseating than to see a black dude sitting around crying. He never reads a newspaper, or a magazine, or a book (especially on black history). He won't hold on to a

decent job, doesn't come to work on time and will not even attempt to help some newly assigned brother get squared away. He is loud and all he talks about is his "rags" or his fro, his beard or his hair and how "the man" is on his back and in his case.

No Greek, no Jew, and no Gentile ever designed enough rags or grew enough hair to cover any of his failures. Hair alone cannot be passed on for "racial pride." Black airmen in the Air Force face a grueling challenge of survival and advancement against the most powerful forces in the world. These forces are arrayed against us now, some openly and some secretly. So we need to get down to the nitty-gritty. No nonsense or bull; get about the business of manning the ramparts for equality in a democratic society.

A lot of young black airmen think they are snowing the white man. They are going through the Air Force without taking advantage of their academic opportunities. They're just drinking wine, and running the "hammers." These young blacks are snowing themselves, sometimes destroying themselves. (That's what some of the rednecks want you to do.) That's "Uncle Tomming."

No one group in the world today has so much power and pride of ancestry as to be able to assert itself as superior to all others. This young black generation should be prepared for and demand political, legal and economic equality. This will revolutionize the world, our American society and our institution, including the Air Force. Are you ready for the revolution Bro?

Let's face it, we don't have half enough firepower to take the country, we don't have enough manpower to dominate the world, we don't have enough dollar-power to buy it, so we will fall short of all these powers until we develop a lot more brain-power. (Remember Shaft) in today's world, the thing is green-power. Brainpower is the one power that we can develop rapidly, with zeal, with effort and with time. Now is the time. Over and beyond the search for racial pride is "personal pride."

Let's get our stuff together: Prepare the mind and let's say "to hell" with this nonsense about the hair and beard being the in-thing concerning "black solidarity." Education is where it is, think it through and school it. Do you have the guts or do you have the hair?

MAJ G. R. King

Ideas and Opinions

"I share no man's opinions; I have my own." Fathers & Sons (1862)

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